

Aircraft

DJI Avata contains a flight controller, gimbal and camera, video downlink system, vision system, propulsion system, and an Intelligent Flight Battery.

Flight Modes

DJI Avata has three flight modes, which can be switched via the flight mode switch or button on the remote control devices.

Normal Mode: The aircraft utilizes GNSS, the Downward Vision System, and the Infrared Sensing System to locate itself and stabilize. When the GNSS signal is strong, the aircraft uses GNSS to locate itself and stabilize. When the lighting and other environmental conditions are sufficient, the aircraft uses the vision system. When the Downward Vision System is enabled and lighting conditions are sufficient, the maximum flight attitude angle is 25° and the maximum flight speed is 8 m/s.

Sport Mode: The aircraft utilizes the GNSS and Downward Vision System to automatically stabilize itself. In Sport mode, aircraft responses are optimized for agility and speed making it more responsive to control stick movements. The maximum flight speed is 14 m/s.

Manual Mode: Classic FPV aircraft control mode with the highest maneuverability, which can be used for racing and freestyle flying. In Manual mode, all flight assistance functions such as automatic stabilization are disabled and proficient control skills are required.

In Normal or Sport mode, when the Downward Vision System is unavailable or disabled and when the GNSS signal is weak or the compass experiences interference, the aircraft cannot position itself or brake automatically, which increases the risk of potential flight hazards. At this time, the aircraft may be more easily affected by its surroundings. Environmental factors such as wind can result in horizontal shifting, which may present hazards, especially when flying in confined spaces.



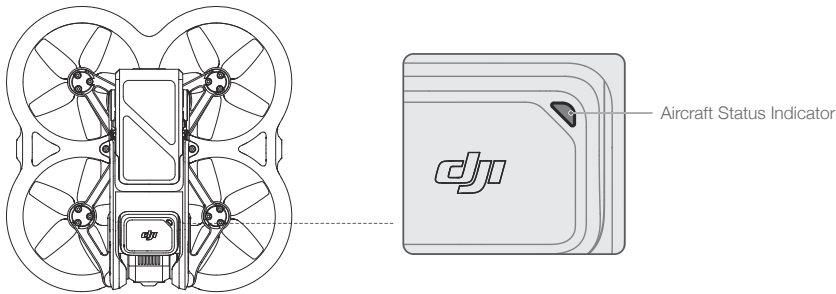
- Manual mode is only supported when using the DJI FPV remote controller 2 to operate the aircraft, and the throttle stick can be adjusted in this mode. DJI motion controller does not support Manual mode.



- When using Manual mode, move the remote control sticks to directly control the throttle and attitude of the aircraft. The aircraft has no flight assistance functions such as automatic stabilization and can reach any attitude. Only experienced pilots should use Manual mode. Failure to operate in this mode properly is a safety risk and may even lead to the aircraft crashing.
- Manual mode is disabled by default. Make sure that the switch is set to Manual mode in the goggles before switching to Manual mode. The aircraft will remain in Normal or Sport mode if the switch is not set to Manual mode in the goggles. Go to Settings > Control > Remote Controller > Button Customization, and then set the Custom Mode to Manual Mode.
- Before using Manual mode, it is recommended to adjust the screw on the rear of the throttle stick so that the stick does not recenter and to practice flying in the mode using DJI Virtual Flight.
- When using Manual mode for the first time, the maximum attitude of the aircraft will be limited. After you are familiar with flying in Manual mode, the attitude restriction can be disabled in the goggles. Go to Settings > Control > Remote Controller > Gain & Expo > M Mode Attitude Limit.
- When turning the aircraft at high speed in Manual mode avoid moving the aircraft laterally to ensure a stable flight.
- The maximum speed and braking distance of the aircraft significantly increase in Sport mode. A minimum braking distance of 30 m is required in windless conditions.
- The responsiveness of the aircraft significantly increases in Sport mode, which means a small control stick movement on the remote controller translates into the aircraft moving a large distance. Make sure to maintain adequate maneuvering space during flight.










Aircraft Status Indicator

DJI Avata has an aircraft status indicator on the top.





The aircraft status indicator shows the status of the flight control system of the aircraft. Refer to the table below for more information about the aircraft status indicator.

Aircraft Status Indicator Descriptions

Normal States		
	Blinks red, yellow, and green alternately	Powering on and performing self-diagnostic tests
	Blinks green slowly	GNSS or vision system enabled for positioning
	Blinks yellow slowly	GNSS and vision system disabled
Warning States		
	Blinks yellow quickly	Remote control device signal lost
	Blinks red slowly	Low battery
	Blinks red quickly	Critically low battery
	Blinks red	IMU error
	Solid red	Critical error
	Blinks red and yellow alternately	Compass calibration required

Return to Home

The Return to Home (RTH) function brings the aircraft back to the last recorded Home Point and lands when the GNSS signal is strong. There are three types of RTH: Smart RTH, Low Battery RTH, and Failsafe RTH. If the aircraft successfully recorded the Home Point and the GNSS signal is strong, the RTH will be triggered when either Smart RTH is initiated, the aircraft battery level is low, or the signal between the remote control device and the aircraft is lost. RTH will also be triggered in other abnormal scenarios such as where video transmission is lost.

	GNSS	Description
Home Point	 20	The default Home Point is the first location where the aircraft received a strong or moderately strong GNSS signal (where the icon shows white). The aircraft status indicator blinks green quickly and a prompt appears in the goggles to confirm the Home Point has been recorded.

Smart RTH

If the GNSS signal is sufficient, Smart RTH can be used to bring the aircraft back to the Home Point. Smart RTH can be initiated or canceled by the remote control devices. After exiting RTH, users will regain control of the aircraft.

Low Battery RTH

When the Intelligent Flight Battery level is too low and there is not enough power to return home, land the aircraft as soon as possible.

In order to avoid unnecessary danger due to insufficient power, DJI Avata will intelligently determine whether the current battery level is sufficient to return to the Home Point based on the current location. Low Battery RTH is triggered when the Intelligent Flight Battery is depleted to the point that the safe return of the aircraft may be affected.

RTH can be canceled by the remote control devices. If RTH is canceled following a low battery warning, the Intelligent Flight Battery may not have enough power for the aircraft to land safely, which may lead to the aircraft being crashed or lost.

The aircraft will land automatically if the current battery level can only support the aircraft long enough to descend from its current altitude. The remote control devices can be used to alter the direction of the aircraft during the landing process. Pressing the accelerator when using the motion controller during landing can make the aircraft stop descending and fly at the current altitude to adjust the horizontal position. The aircraft will continue to descend after releasing the accelerator.

Failsafe RTH

If the Home Point was successfully recorded and the compass is functioning normally, Failsafe RTH automatically activates after the remote control signal is lost for more than 3.5 seconds.

The aircraft will fly backwards for 50 m on its original flight route and enter Straight Line RTH. The aircraft enters Straight Line RTH if the remote control signal is restored during Failsafe RTH.

The response of the aircraft when the wireless signal is lost can be changed in the goggles. The aircraft will not execute Failsafe RTH if land or hover has been selected in the settings.

Other RTH Scenarios

A prompt will appear in the goggles and RTH will be initiated if the video download signal is lost during flight, while the remote control devices can still be used to control the movements of the aircraft.

RTH (Straight Line)

1. The Home Point is recorded automatically.

2. RTH is triggered.

3. If the aircraft is less than 5 m from the Home Point when RTH begins, it lands immediately.

If the aircraft is more than 5 m and less than 50 m from the Home Point when RTH begins, it will return home at the current altitude with a maximum horizontal speed of 3 m/s.

If the aircraft is further than 50 m from the Home Point when RTH begins, it will ascend to the RTH altitude and return home at a horizontal speed of 12 m/s. The aircraft flies to the Home Point at the current altitude if the RTH altitude is lower than the current altitude.

4. After reaching the Home Point, the aircraft lands and the motors stop.



- During RTH, obstacles around and above the aircraft cannot be detected or avoided.
 - The aircraft cannot return to the Home Point if the GNSS signal is weak or unavailable. If the GNSS signal becomes weak or unavailable after Failsafe RTH is triggered, the aircraft will hover for a while before landing.
 - Before each flight, it is important to enter Settings and then Safety on the goggles and set a suitable RTH altitude.
 - During RTH, if the aircraft is flying forward and the remote controller signal is normal, the DJI FPV remote controller 2 can be used to control the speed of the aircraft, but cannot control the orientation or fly left or right. The orientation and horizontal position of the aircraft can be controlled when it is descending. When the aircraft is ascending or flying forward, push the control stick completely in the opposite direction to exit RTH.
 - The aircraft will hover if it flies into a GEO Zone during RTH.
 - The aircraft may not be able to return to the Home Point when the wind speed is too high. Fly with caution.
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Landing Protection

Landing Protection will activate during Smart RTH. Landing Protection is enabled once the aircraft begins to land.

1. Once Landing Protection determines that the ground is suitable, the aircraft will land gently.

2. If the ground is determined unsuitable for landing, the aircraft will exit landing, then hover and wait for pilot confirmation.

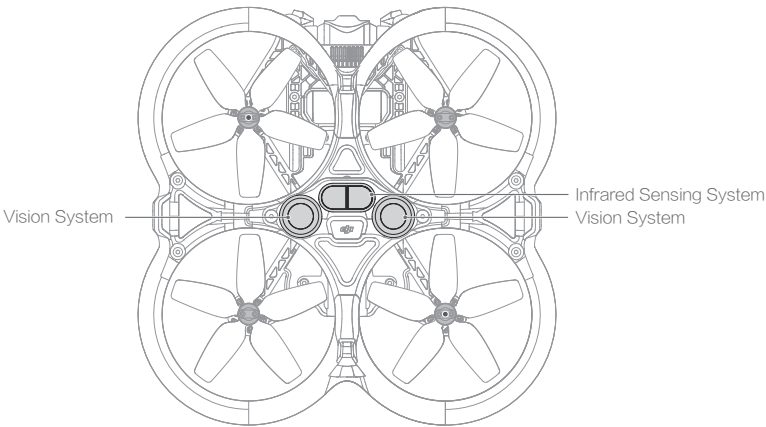
3. If Landing Protection is not operational, the goggles will display a landing prompt when the aircraft descends to 0.25 m. Press and hold the lock button on the motion controller, or pull down on the throttle stick of the remote controller to land.



- When flying in strong winds, the aircraft will save power for landing by automatically adjusting the orientation to be consistent with the wind direction before landing.
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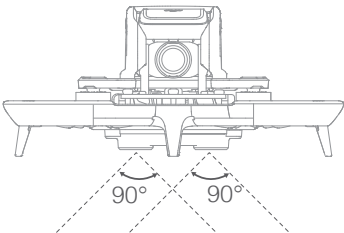
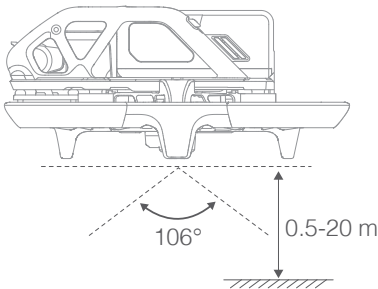
Vision System and Infrared Sensing System

DJI Avata aircraft is equipped with both an Infrared Sensing System and a Downward Vision System. The Downward Vision System consists of two cameras. The Infrared Sensing System consists of two 3D infrared modules. The Downward Vision System and Infrared Sensing System help the aircraft maintain its current position, hover more precisely, and to fly indoors or in other environments where GNSS is unavailable.



Detection Range

The Downward Vision System works best when the aircraft is at an altitude of 0.5 to 10 m and its operating range is 0.5 to 20 m. The FOV to the front and rear is 106° and 90° to the right and left.



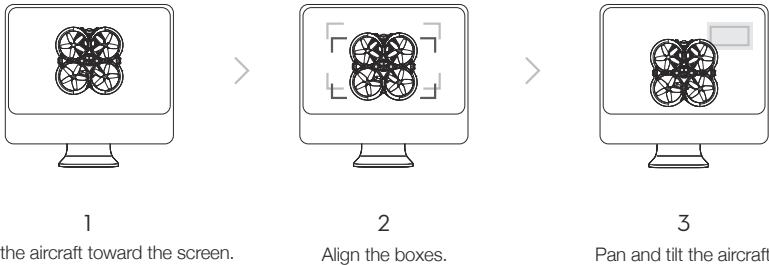
Calibrating Vision System Cameras

Auto Calibration

The Downward Vision System cameras installed on the aircraft are calibrated before shipping. If any abnormality is detected with a vision system camera, the aircraft will automatically calibrate and a prompt will appear in the goggles. No further action is required to address the issue.

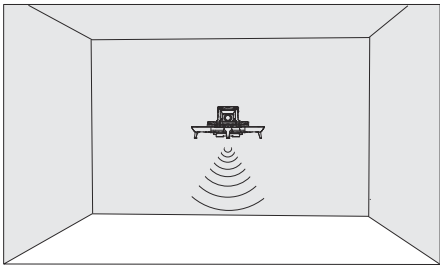
Advanced Calibration

If the abnormality persists after auto calibration, a prompt appears in the goggles that advanced calibration is required. Advanced calibration can only be performed using DJI Assistant 2 (Consumer Drones Series). Follow the steps below to calibrate the vision system cameras.



Using the Vision System

The positioning function of the Downward Vision System is applicable when the GNSS signals are unavailable or weak. It is automatically enabled in Normal or Sport mode.





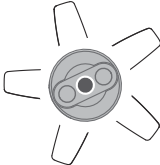
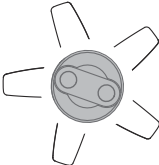
- Pay attention to the flight environment. The Downward Vision System and Infrared Sensing System only work in certain scenarios and cannot replace human control and judgment. During flight, pay attention to the surrounding environment and to the warnings on the goggles. Be responsible for and maintain control of the aircraft at all times.
 - The aircraft has a max hovering altitude of 20 m when using the vision system in an open and flat environment with clear texture. The best positioning altitude range of the vision system is 0.5 to 10 m. The vision positioning performance may decrease when flying beyond this range. Fly with caution.
 - The Downward Vision System may not function properly when the aircraft is flying over water. Therefore, the aircraft may not be able to actively avoid the water below when landing. It is recommended to maintain flight control at all times, make reasonable judgments based on the surrounding environment, and avoid over-relying on the Downward Vision System.
 - Note that the Downward Vision System and Infrared Sensing System may not function properly when the aircraft is flying too fast.
 - The vision system cannot work properly over surfaces without clear pattern variations or where the light is too weak or too strong. The vision system cannot work properly in the following situations:
 - a) Flying over monochrome surfaces (e.g., pure black, white, red, or green).
 - b) Flying over highly reflective surfaces.
 - c) Flying over water or transparent surfaces.
 - d) Flying over moving surfaces or objects.
 - e) Flying in an area with frequent and drastic lighting changes.
 - f) Flying over extremely dark (< 10 lux) or bright (> 40,000 lux) surfaces.
 - g) Flying over surfaces that strongly reflect or absorb infrared waves (e.g., mirrors).
 - h) Flying over surfaces without clear patterns or texture (e.g., power poles).
 - i) Flying over surfaces with repeating identical patterns or texture (e.g., tiles with the same design).
 - j) Flying over obstacles with small surface areas (e.g., tree branches).
 - Keep the sensors clean at all times. DO NOT tamper with the sensors. DO NOT use the aircraft in environments with significant dust or humidity. DO NOT obstruct the Infrared Sensing System.
 - If the aircraft is involved in a collision, it may be necessary to calibrate the vision system. Calibrate the vision system if the app prompts you to do so.
 - DO NOT fly when it is rainy, smoggy, or the visibility is lower than 100 m.
 - Check the following every time before takeoff:
 - a) Make sure there are no stickers or any other obstructions over the glass of the Downward Vision System and Infrared Sensing system.
 - b) Use soft cloth if there is any dirt, dust, or water on the glass of the Downward Vision System and Infrared Sensing system. DO NOT use any cleaning product that contains alcohol.
 - c) Contact DJI Support if there is any damage to the glass of the Downward Vision System or Infrared Sensing System.
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Flight Recorder

Flight data including flight telemetry, aircraft status information, and other parameters are automatically saved to the internal data recorder of the aircraft. The data can be accessed using DJI Assistant 2 (Consumer Drones Series).

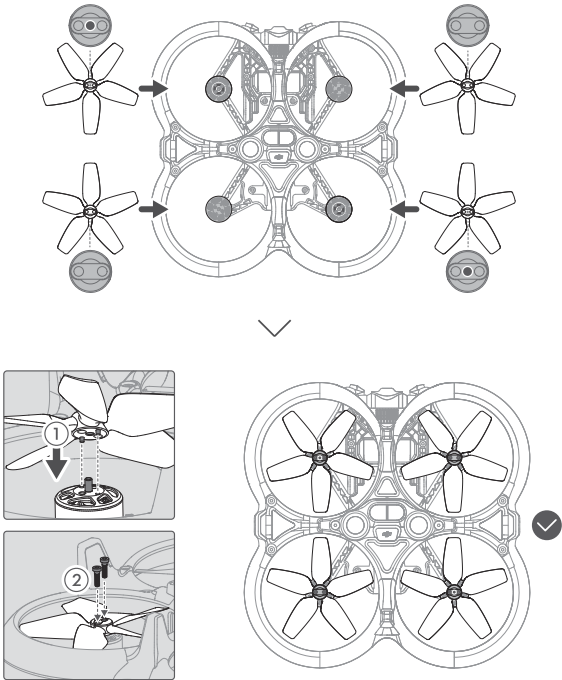
Propellers

There are two types of DJI Avata propellers, which are designed to spin in different directions. Make sure to match the propellers and motors by following the instructions.

Propellers	With Marks	Without Marks
Illustration		
Mounting Position	Attach on motors with marks	Attach on motors without marks

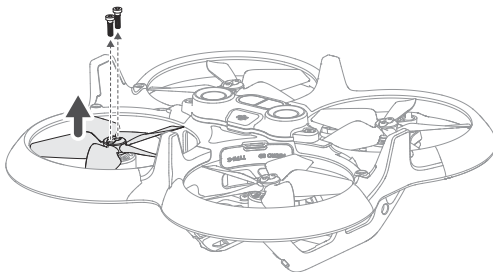
Attaching the Propellers

Flip the aircraft over so that the bottom is facing up, and mount the marked propellers onto the motors with marks. Insert the propeller into the motor base, slightly rotate the propeller to align the positioning holes and insert them, and then use a screwdriver to fasten the two screws. Mount the unmarked propellers to the motors without marks.



Detaching the Propellers

Flip the aircraft so that the bottom is facing up, use a screwdriver to loosen the two screws and detach the propellers from the motors.



- Propeller blades are sharp. Handle with care.
 - Only use official DJI propellers. DO NOT mix propeller types.
 - Propellers are consumable components. Purchase additional propellers if necessary.
 - Make sure that the propellers and motors are installed securely before each flight.
 - Make sure that all propellers are in good condition before each flight. DO NOT use aged, chipped, or broken propellers.
 - To avoid injury, stay away from rotating propellers or motors.
 - Make sure the motors are mounted securely and rotating smoothly. Land the aircraft immediately if a motor is stuck and unable to rotate freely.
 - DO NOT attempt to modify the structure of the motors.
 - DO NOT touch or let hands or body parts come in contact with the motors after flight as they may be hot.
 - DO NOT block any of the ventilation holes on the motors or the body of the aircraft.
 - Make sure the ESCs sound normal when powered on.
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Intelligent Flight Battery

The Avata Intelligent Flight Battery is a 14.76 V, 2420 mAh battery with smart charging and discharging functionality.

Battery Features

1. **Battery Level Display:** The battery level LEDs display the current battery level.
2. **Auto-Discharging Function:** To prevent swelling, the battery automatically discharges to approximately 96% of the battery level when it is idle for one day, and approximately 60% when idle for five days. It is normal to feel moderate heat from the battery, while it is discharging.
3. **Balanced Charging:** During charging, the voltages of the battery cells are automatically balanced.
4. **Overcharge Protection:** The battery stops charging automatically once fully charged.
5. **Temperature Detection:** To prevent damage, the battery only charges when the temperature is between 5° and 40° C (41° and 104° F). Charging stops automatically if the temperature of the battery exceeds 50° C (122° F) during charging.
6. **Overcurrent Protection:** The battery stops charging if an excess current is detected.
7. **Over-Discharge Protection:** Discharging stops automatically to prevent excess discharge when the battery is not in use. Over-discharge protection is not enabled when the battery is in use.
8. **Short Circuit Protection:** The power supply is automatically cut if a short circuit is detected.
9. **Battery Cell Damage Protection:** DJI goggles display a warning prompt when a damaged battery cell is detected.
10. **Hibernation Mode:** The battery switches off after 20 minutes of inactivity to save power. If the battery level is less than 10%, the battery enters Hibernation mode to prevent over-discharge after being idle for six hours. In Hibernation mode, the battery level indicators do not illuminate. Charge the battery to wake it from hibernation.
11. **Communication:** Information about the voltage, capacity, and current of the battery is transmitted to the aircraft.

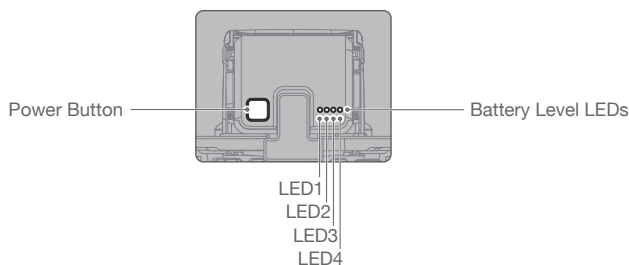



- Refer to the DJI Avata Safety Guidelines and the stickers on the battery before use. Users shall take full responsibility for all operations and usage.




Using the Battery

































Checking the Battery Level

Press the power button once to check the battery level.



 The battery level LEDs display the power level of the battery during charging and discharging. The statuses of the LEDs are defined below:

 LED is on.  LED is off.  LED is blinking.


LED1	LED2	LED3	LED4	Battery Level
				89%-100%
				76%-88%
				64%-75%
				51%-63%
				39%-50%
				26%-38%
				14%-25%
				1%-13%

Powering On/Off

Press the power button once and then press again and hold for two seconds to power the aircraft on or off. The battery level LEDs display the battery level when the aircraft is powered on. The battery level LEDs turn off when the aircraft is powered off.

Low Temperature Notice

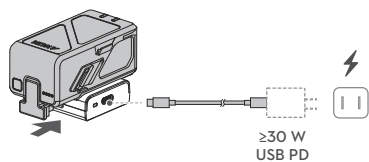
- 1. Battery capacity is significantly reduced when flying at low temperatures from -10° C (14° to 41° F). Make sure to fully charge the battery before takeoff.
- 2. Batteries cannot be used in extremely low-temperature environments lower than -10° C (14° F).
- 3. When in low-temperature environments, end the flight as soon as the goggles display the low battery voltage warning.
- 4. To ensure optimal performance, keep the battery temperature above 20° C (68° F).
- 5. The reduced battery capacity in low-temperature environments reduces the wind speed resistance performance of the aircraft. Fly with caution.
- 6. Fly with extra caution at high altitudes.

 • In cold environments, insert the battery into the battery compartment and power on the aircraft to warm up before taking off.

Charging the Battery

Fully charge the battery before each use.

- 1. Charge with a USB charger and connect it to an AC outlet (100-240V, 50/60 Hz). Use a power adapter if necessary.
- 2. Connect the Intelligent Flight Battery to the USB charger using DJI Avata Adapter with the battery powered off.
- 3. The battery level LEDs display the current battery level during charging.
- 4. The Intelligent Flight Battery is fully charged when all the battery level LEDs are off. Detach the adapter when the battery is fully charged.



- ☀ It is recommended to use the DJI 30W USB-C Charger or other USB Power Delivery chargers.
 - The charging time is approximately 90 minutes.
 - For safety purposes, keep the batteries at a low power level in transit. Before transportation, it is recommended to discharge the batteries to 30% or lower.
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- ⚠ DO NOT charge an Intelligent Flight Battery immediately after flight as it may be too hot. Wait for the battery to cool down to room temperature before charging again.
 - The charger stops charging the battery if the cell temperature is not within 5° to 40° C (41° to 104° F). The ideal charging temperature is from 22° to 28° C (71.6° to 82.4° F).
 - The Battery Charging Hub (not included) can charge up to four batteries. Visit the official DJI online store for more information.
 - Fully charge the battery at least once every three months to maintain battery health.
 - DJI does not take any responsibility for damage caused by not using DJI Avata Adapter or DJI Avata Battery Charging Hub.

The table below shows the battery level during charging.

LED1	LED2	LED3	LED4	Battery Level
☀	☀	○	○	1%-50%
☀	☀	☀	○	51%-75%
☀	☀	☀	☀	76%-99%
○	○	○	○	100%

DJI Avata Adapter Status LED Descriptions

LED Indicator	Description
Solid yellow	No battery attached
Pulses green	Charging
Solid green	Fully charged
Blinks yellow	Temperature of battery too low or too high (no further operation needed)
Solid red	Power supply or battery error (unplug and plug the batteries or charger to resume charging)

Battery Protection Mechanisms

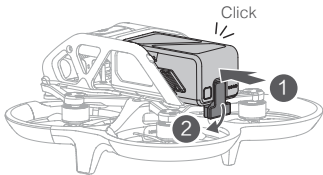
The battery level LEDs can display battery protection notifications triggered by abnormal charging conditions.

Battery Protection Mechanisms					
LED1	LED2	LED3	LED4	Blinking Pattern	Status
○	☀	○	○	LED2 blinks twice per second	Overcurrent detected
○	☀	○	○	LED2 blinks three times per second	System abnormal
○	○	☀	○	LED3 blinks twice per second	Overcharge detected
○	○	☀	○	LED3 blinks three times per second	Over-voltage charger detected
○	○	○	☀	LED4 blinks twice per second	Charging temperature is too low
○	○	○	☀	LED4 blinks three times per second	Charging temperature is too high
○	○	○	☀	LED4 blinks four times per second	Non-DJI adapter

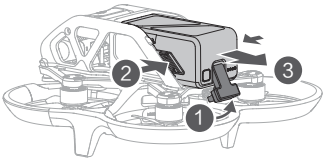
If any of the battery protection mechanisms are activated, unplug the charger, and plug it in again to resume charging. If the charging temperature is abnormal, wait for it to return to normal and the battery will automatically resume charging without the need to unplug and plug the charger again.

Installing/Removing the Battery

Install the Intelligent Flight Battery in the aircraft before use. Insert the Intelligent Flight Battery into the battery compartment of the aircraft. Make sure it is mounted securely and that the battery buckles are clicked into place before connecting it to the power port.



Disconnect the power port, press the battery buckles on the sides of the Intelligent Flight Battery, and remove it from the compartment.



- DO NOT insert or remove the battery while the aircraft is powered on.
- Make sure the battery is mounted securely.

Maintenance

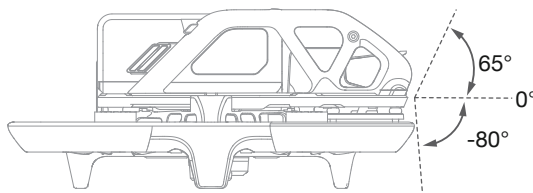
Return to home or land promptly if a prompt appears in the goggles that the Intelligent Flight Battery requires maintenance.

1. Fully charge the battery.
2. Leave the battery for 24 hours.
3. Insert the battery in the aircraft and hover at an altitude of up to 2 m after takeoff. When the battery reaches 20%, land the aircraft and power off, and remove the battery.
4. Leave the battery for 6 hours.
5. Maintenance should now be complete and the battery is ready to use. Repeat the steps above if the maintenance prompt continues to appear in the goggles.

Gimbal and Camera

Gimbal Profile

The gimbal of DJI Avata stabilizes the camera and supports tilt angle adjustment, allowing you to capture clear and steady images and videos at high flight speed. The control tilt range is -80° to $+65^{\circ}$. Use the remote control devices to control the tilt of the camera.



Gimbal Mode

The gimbal mode will automatically switch according to the flight mode.

Normal/Sport mode: the gimbal is in attitude stabilization mode. The tilt angle of the gimbal remains stable relative to the horizontal plane.

Manual mode: the gimbal is in lock mode. The tilt angle of the gimbal remains stable relative to the aircraft body.



- DO NOT tap or knock the gimbal after the aircraft is powered on. Launch the aircraft from open and flat ground to protect the gimbal during takeoff.
- Precision elements in the gimbal may be damaged in a collision or impact, which may cause the gimbal to function abnormally.
- Avoid getting dust or sand on the gimbal, especially in the gimbal motors.
- A gimbal motor error may occur if the aircraft is on uneven ground, the gimbal is obstructed, or the gimbal experiences a collision or crash.
- DO NOT apply external force to the gimbal after the gimbal is powered on. DO NOT add any extra payload to the gimbal as this may cause the gimbal to function abnormally or even lead to permanent motor damage.
- Make sure to remove the gimbal protector before powering on the aircraft. Make sure to mount the gimbal protector when the aircraft is not in use.
- Flying in heavy fog or clouds may make the gimbal wet, leading to temporary failure. The gimbal will recover full functionality once it is dry.

Camera

DJI Avata uses a 1/1.7" CMOS sensor camera with up to 48 million effective pixels. The aperture of the lens is F2.8, the focus range is 0.6 m to infinity, and the FOV of the lens can reach 155°.

DJI Avata camera can shoot up to 4K 60fps HD video and 4K photos.



- Make sure the temperature and humidity are suitable for the camera during use and storage.
 - Use a lens cleanser to clean the lens to avoid damage or poor image quality.
 - DO NOT block any ventilation holes on the gimbal and camera as the heat generated may damage the device and cause harm.
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Storing Photos and Videos

DJI Avata has 20 GB of built-in storage and supports the use of a microSD card to store photos and videos. A UHS-I Speed Grade 3 rating or above microSD card is required due to the fast read and write speeds necessary for high-resolution video data. Refer to the Specifications for more information about recommended microSD cards.



- Photos and videos recorded by the aircraft can be previewed. Insert the microSD card of the aircraft into the microSD card slot of the goggles.
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- DO NOT remove the microSD card from the aircraft while it is powered on. Otherwise, the microSD card may be damaged.
 - Check camera settings before use to ensure they are configured correctly.
 - Before shooting important photos or videos, shoot a few images to test whether the camera is operating correctly.
 - Make sure to power off the aircraft correctly. Otherwise, the camera parameters will not be saved and any recorded videos may be affected. DJI is not responsible for any loss caused by an image or video recorded in a way that is not machine-readable.
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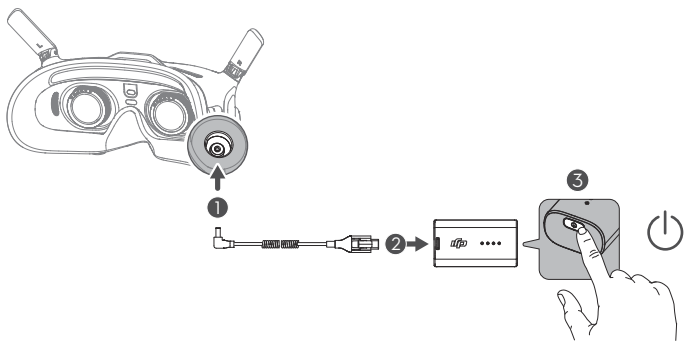
Goggles

DJI Goggles 2

DJI Goggles 2 are equipped with high-performance dual displays and ultra-low-latency image transmission for use with DJI aircraft, giving you a real-time aerial FPV (First Person View) experience. The wireless streaming function enables you to project the live-feed from your mobile phone or computer to the goggles screen, bringing you an immersive viewing experience. DJI Goggles 2 support the Head Tracking function. With this function, the aircraft and gimbal can be controlled through head movements. When used with the DJI Motion Controller, you can control the aircraft and the gimbal camera freely to meet your shooting needs in various scenarios. The touch panel enables you to easily complete operations using only one hand while watching the screen. To provide a more comfortable experience for users who are visually impaired, the goggles support diopter adjustment so that glasses are not required during use.

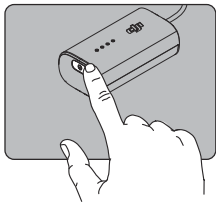
Power Supply

Use the power cable provided to connect the power port of the goggles to the goggles battery.

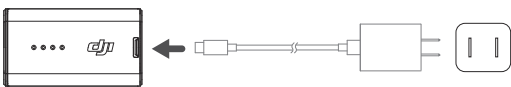


Press the power button once to check the current battery level.

Press once, then press again and hold for two seconds to power the goggles on or off.



It is recommended to use a USB Power Delivery charger when the battery of the goggles is low.

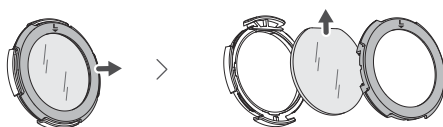


Using the Eyeglass Frames

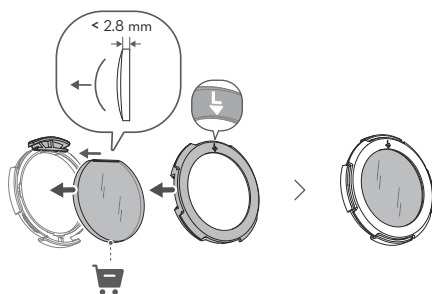
The goggles support diopter adjustment in the range of -8.0 D to $+2.0$ D. The goggles do not support astigmatism correction. If you require astigmatism correction or the goggles' diopter is unsuitable, you can purchase additional lenses and use the eyeglass frames to install them on the goggles.

- ⚠ • When purchasing lenses, bring the eyeglass frames (a pair) to a professional optical shop to ensure that the shape, size, astigmatism axis, and edge thickness (< 2.8 mm) of the lenses meet the installation requirements of the eyeglass frames.
- The overall diopter is the sum of the goggles' diopter and the diopter of the additional lenses. Make sure to adjust the diopter of the goggles first and lock the knobs before installing the eyeglass frames.
- If the installed lens supports astigmatism correction, do not rotate the knob after the eyeglass frame is installed. Otherwise, the astigmatism axis will shift resulting in blurred vision. Make sure to adjust the diopter of the goggles before installing the eyeglass frames.

1. Detach the eyeglass frame and remove the original dummy lens.

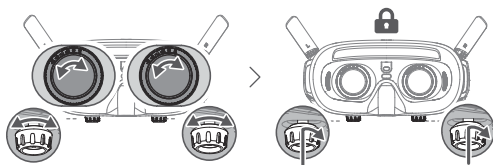


2. Install the prepared lens as shown. Make sure to distinguish the left lens and the right one.

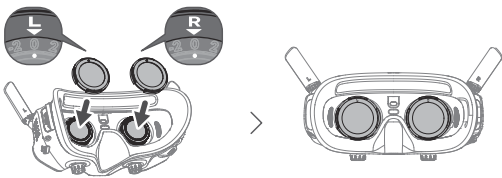


3. Adjust the diopter of the goggles according to your needs and lock the knobs.

For example, if you usually wear -6.0 D glasses and the self-prepared lens is -3.0 D, then you will need to adjust the diopter of the goggles to -3.0 D to ensure that the overall diopter is -6.0 D after the eyeglass frame is installed on the goggles.



4. Install the left and right frames onto the goggles. When installing, make sure that the mark on the top of the frame is facing upwards, and the triangular arrow is aligned with the white dot on the upper edge of the goggle lens.

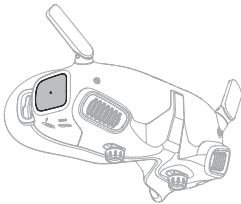


Operation

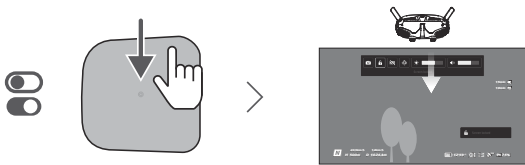
The touch panel enables you to operate with only one hand.



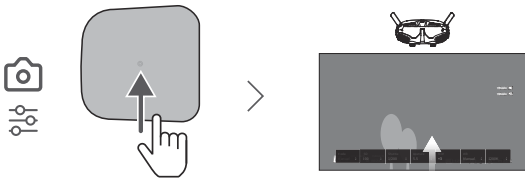
- To ensure flight safety when using the motion controller, press the brake button once to brake and hover before operating the touch panel of the goggles. Failure to do so is a safety risk and may lead to the aircraft losing control or injury.



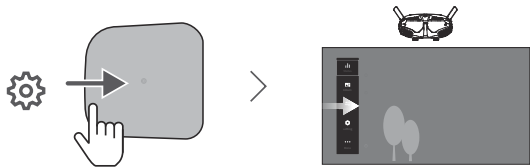
Swipe down from the top: Enter the shortcut menu



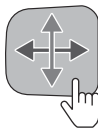
Swipe up from the bottom: Enter the camera settings



Swipe right from the left: Enter the menu



Swipe up/down/right/left: Navigate the menu



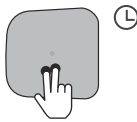
Single tap: Confirm/Select



Tap with two fingers: Back

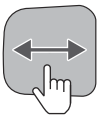


Press and hold with two fingers on the Home Screen: Lock/Unlock the screen



When playing video:

Swipe left/right: Control the progress bar




Swipe up/down: Adjust volume



Tap once: Pause/Play



-  • When operating the touch panel, use slow and precise swipes to maximize function accuracy.
- You can change the setting to enter the menu by swiping left to right. Go to Settings > Control > Invert Horizontal Swipe to make the changes.